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Spangler & Wade
Headquarters for the latest styles in Hats and Caps
The KNOX Silk and Derby,
and DUNLAP'S Block
Always on hand. The latest novelties in Neckwear. Mufflers of all shades and qualities. We are also headquarters for
Holiday Presents.

A full line of Gold-Headed Silk Umbrellas for Ladies and Gentlemen.
Send skin caps and seal skin gloves. Ladies and children's
kid mitts. Gentlemen's Jersey coats and jackets.
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SPANGLER & WADE,
204 East Main Street, Massillon, Ohio.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.
R. W. McCAULEY, Attorney at Law, office
over Dickman's Arcade Store, Erie street,
Massillon, Ohio.
COLE & REINOLD, Attorneys at Law and
Notaries Public, office over Marks Bros. store
Erie street, Massillon, Ohio.
WILLISON & GARRETT, Attorneys at Law,
Rooms Nos. 11 and 12½ Opera Block.
ROBERT H. FOLGER, Attorney at Law, U.S.
Commissioner, Commissioner of Deeds for
New York and Pennsylvania, and Notary Public,
919 Second floor Tremont Block, No. 46 south
Erie street, Massillon, O. Will give strict atten-
tion to all business entrusted to his care in Stark
and the adjoining counties.

BANKS.
UNION NATIONAL BANK, Massillon, Ohio.
J. H. Coleman, President, J. H. Hunt, Cashier.
LARGEST NATIONAL BANK, Erie street, Massil-
lon, Ohio. J. H. Coleman, President, J. H. Hunt, Pres-
ident, C. Stuebe, Cashier.
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Block. Dealers in promissory notes, man-
ufacturers' scrip and exchange. Collections made
in all cities and towns in the United States.
J. C. ALBRIGHT, Cashier.

CIGAR MANUFACTURERS.
PETER SALLER, manufacturer of cigars, 216
Erie street. Factory corner Erie and Tremont
streets.
PAUL BLUMENSCHNEIDER, wholesale and retail
dealer in cigars, factory a store room
No. 29 West Main street.

DRUGGISTS.
W. H. McCALL & CO., Druggists. Prescrip-
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and Chemicals, Perfumery and Fancy arti-
cles, Stationery and Blank Books, Opera House,
Massillon, Ohio.

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E. CHIDESTER, Dentist, over Humberger &
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tered for painless extraction of teeth.

FURNITURE.
JOHN H. OGDEN, Furniture Dealer and Un-
derwriter, No. 23 West Main street.

DRY GOODS.
HUNBERGER & SONS, dealers in general Dry
Goods, Notions, Fancy Goods, etc. No. 8
East Main street.

PHYSICIANS.
H. E. GARRIGUES, M. D., Physician and Surgeon,
Office hours: 8:30 to 10:30 A. M.,
12 M. to 2 P. M.,
7 P. M. to 9 P. M.
Office in R. Beatty's block, formerly occupied
by Dr. Barrick. Near corner of Main and Erie
streets. Residence Charles and Main street, near
Bridgeland church.
H. C. ROYER, M. D., Surgeon.
Office hours: 7 A. M. to 9:30 A. M.,
12 M. to 2 P. M.,
5 P. M. to 7 P. M.
Office and Residence 100 E. Main St., Massillon, O.
D. W. H. KIRKLAND, Homoeopathic Prac-
titioner, Office No. 55 East Main street, Mas-
sillon, Ohio. Office hours: 7 to 8 A. M., 1 to 5
and 7 to 9 P. M. Office open day and night.

JEWELERS.
JOSEPH COLEMAN, dealer in Watches, Clocks,
Jewelry, Silverware, Musical Instruments, etc.
No. 55 South Erie street.
C. J. KANDEL, West Side Jeweler, No. 5
C. West Main street.

HARDWARE.
S. J. CONRAD & CO., Dealers in Foreign and
Domestic Hardware, etc., Main street.
MANUFACTURERS.
**MASSILLON CONTRACTING AND BUILD-
ING CO.,** Manufacturers of Doors Sash
Blinds, Mouldings, etc.
H. S. SNYDER & CO., manufacturers of Nov-
elty Pumps, Stoves, Engines, Mill and Min-
ing Machinery. Works on South Erie street.
RUSSELL & CO., manufacturers of Threshing
Machines, Portable, Semi-Portable and Trac-
tor Engines, Horse Powers, Saw Mills, etc.
MASSILLON PORTLAND CEMENT CO., sole
quality of Merchant and Blacksmith
Iron.

MASSILLON GLASS & CROWN BOTTLE CO.,
Manufacturers of Green Glass Hollow Ware Beer Bot-
tles, etc.
MASSILLON IRON BRIDGE COMPANY,
Manufacturers of Bridges, Roofs and Gen-
eral Iron Structures.

GROCERIES.
D. WATKINS & SONS, Grocers, 100 E. Main
street. Wholesale and Commission Merchant and
dealer in all kinds of Country Produce. Ware-
house in Watkiss' Block, Exchange street.
ALBRIGHT & CO., Cashier, 100 E. Main
street. Dealers, Queensware, etc. No. 25
Main street. Goods delivered free of charge.

TINNERS.
H. E. O'BRIEN, dealer in Stoves, Tin
ware, House Furnishing Goods, etc. No. 14
West Main street.

REAL ESTATE.
P. C. ALBRIGHT, dealer in all kinds of Real
Estate. Office in German Deposit Bank.

MUSIC.
PROF. C. F. FOLGER, teacher of Instru-
ment and Vocal Music. Address box 322
Massillon. Residence, corner of Akron and
State streets.

NEWS IN A NUTSHELL.

**Fresh, Crispy Cleanings of Recent No-
worthy Happenings and Events.**
Lad Cornish, in jail at Springfield, Ky.,
awaiting trial for murdering Miss Lulu
Green and attempting to kill her mother,
was hanged by a mob.

A gang of robbers who had been operating
near New Albuquerque, N. M., were tracked
with blood-hounds, surrounded by the
officers, and in the fight that ensued, one of
the gang was killed and two others captured.
At a meeting of Socialists at Chicago resolu-
tions were adopted, protesting against the
passage of a law establishing a military
post near that city, and demanding the aboli-
tion of the regular army and the establish-
ment of an annual national militia.

Minister Pendleton is of the opinion that
Germany does not want war.

The president has approved the act grant-
ing pensions to soldiers and sailors of the
Mexican war.

It is estimated that the public debt state-
ment will show a decrease of about \$9,000,-
000 in the debt since January 1.

The Monarch Insurance company, of Des
Moines, Iowa, has stopped business and ap-
plied to the court for a receiver.

Two boys named Rivers, aged eight and
ten years, were lost in the woods by San
Bivand, aged seventeen, and murdered with
an axe. Bivand was captured and claimed
he had a fight with the boys.

The supreme court of Missouri has granted
a stay of execution in the cases of Maxwell,
convicted for the St. Louis trunk mystery
murder, and the Chinese highlanders, pend-
ing an appeal for a new trial.

Alex Pucker, a laborer of Springdale,
Hamilton county, Ohio, drank a quart of
whisky furnished to him by a drunken com-
panion, John Hoffman, and expired soon
after of congestion of the brain.

The old Dominion vessel Guyandotte, when
off Long Beach on her voyage from New
York to Norfolk, was injured by the explo-
sion of dynamite, which had evidently been
placed on the boat with the purpose of de-
stroying her. The Guyandotte returned to
New York for repairs. D. Kelly, captain,
and James Justice were slightly injured.

The treasurer's office in Indiana is to be in-
vestigated by a legislative committee.

The Cincinnati Sun has ceased to shine,
having discontinued publication yesterday.

Bascom Capristan has bought the entire
street car system in Minneapolis for \$3,000,-
000.

The Cincinnati Edison Electric Illuminat-
ing company has increased its capital stock
from \$30,000 to \$1,000,000.

Congress has passed an amended bill by
which \$100,000 is appropriated for the build-
ing of a new barracks at Newport, Ky.

Thomas Mabie was found murdered at the
house of Edward Zeph, at Seneca, N. Y. Zeph
has been arrested for the crime.

Governor Pierce, of Dakota, Monday re-
ceived a message from President Cleveland
accepting his resignation, to take effect at
once.

John D. Lisle, discount clerk in the First
National bank of Baltimore, has disappeared.
He is said to be a defaulter to the amount of
\$80,000.

At East Andover, Pa., Rebecca Bucky suc-
cided by hanging. Her mother, aged seventy-
two years, was shortly afterward found
hanging in the same place.

The Alabama house of representatives has
passed a bill making the keeping of a gam-
bling house a felony, punishable with im-
prisonment in the penitentiary.

A company with a capital of \$5,000,000
has been organized to undertake the con-
struction of a submarine tunnel between
Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick,
provided the government will guarantee four
per cent. interest on the expenditure. It is
claimed that the tunnel will shorten the dis-
tance between Liverpool and Canadian ports
by several hours.

FULL WEIGHT PURE
DR. PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER
(SOLD ONLY IN CANS)
DR. PRICE'S
SPECIAL
FLAVORING
EXTRACTS
NATURAL FRUIT
FLAVORS

MOST PERFECT MADE
Prepared with strict regard to Purity, Strength, and
Healthfulness. Dr. Price's Baking Powder contains
Ammonia, Lime, Alum or Phosphates. Dr. Price's
Extracts, Vanilla, Lemon, etc., flavor deliciously.
DR. PRICE'S BAKING POWDER CO., CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS.

WAR CLOUDS INCREASING.

CANADIANS DRILLING AND GETTING
READY FOR THE FRAY.

Lower Canada Undoubtedly Believes War
Inevitable—Alarm at Buffalo Over the
City's Exposed Condition—Actions of
the Pennsylvania Legislature.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 2.—The discussion
of the retaliation bill by congress has ap-
parently stirred up the residents of the Domini-
on of Canada. A member of the Dufferin
Guards, Eighth regiment, a volunteer mili-
tary organization, is now in this city, and
last night said regarding the preparations
being made through Lower Canada in ex-
pectation of war being declared, that a few
days ago every pensioner of the Imperial
service was ordered under arms, to be ready
to move to the front at a moment's notice.

At Brantford there are 1,000 of these veter-
ans, and they are drilling daily. At Ham-
ilton there are 600 and at various other points
through Lower Canada are enough men to
furnish a standing army of 5,000 men at an
hour's notice. The excitement, he says, is
great, and through all of the lower peninsula
the militia is getting in readiness for active
service. The large number of Americans
who have for years been making a good
living on the American side will, it is feared
by the Canadians, operate to their disadvan-
tage, as some of the best people in Canada
have been obliged to remove to this country
in order to obtain a decent living.

The peculiarly exposed situation of Buffalo
has created a great deal of interest here as
to the outcome of the fisheries dispute.
Among the sailors the feeling is intense,
the many difficulties they have to encounter on
the lakes in dealing with vessels wrecked on
the Canadian shore, making them anxious
to aid in bringing Canada to terms. A trip
through the eastern part of this city along
the water front shows that a strong feeling is
cherished. Many of the veterans are in
readiness to volunteer in case their aid is
necessary, but nothing will be done by
them until it is seen that war cannot be
averted.

Buffalo's safety will lie in a quick move-
ment to secure the lower peninsula of On-
tario, and enough men from this region can
be obtained when it is found necessary to
protect this city.

Political Capital.
BOSTON, Feb. 2.—An Ottawa special to the
Herald says: "Sir John MacDonald stated
this morning that there is no truth in the
report called from London that the Dominion
government had made a proposition of a
greatly modified character, by which it was
hoped an early settlement of the fishery dis-
pute would be reached. The government
finds that if the impression gets abroad in
the country just now that it is backing down
on the eve of a general election it will be se-
riously injured. Notwithstanding Sir John's
denial it is positively known that some im-
portant proposals have been made by the
Dominion cabinet to the imperial authorities,
by which the interpretation of the
treaty of 1818 is made largely in accordance
with the views expressed by Secretary Bayard.

This fishery question is being made a
strong card by the government in the pres-
ent election campaign.

Asking for Coast Defenses.
HARRISBURG, Pa., Feb. 2.—The house last
night adopted a concurrent resolution re-
questing the Pennsylvania representatives
and senators in congress to give all possible
assistance by their votes and their influence
to promote a proper scheme for a sufficient
defense of all our sea coast, and for the
building of such a navy as will command
the respect of the world and be able to pro-
tect our sea ports in case of necessity.

Canada Seems to Be Seared.
TORONTO, Feb. 2.—There is a rumor that
pressure is being brought by Canada to in-
duce the English government to recall Min-
ister West and supply his place at Washing-
ton with a strong man well fitted to deal
with the kind of questions that may arise
soon. Sir John A. MacDonald is said to be
urged for the place.

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION.
A Police Judge Called to His Door and a
Pistol is Charged Against His Body.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 2.—A dastardly attempt
was made last night to assassinate Judge
James W. Fitzgerald, at his residence, 93
Jayton street. That the plot failed of suc-
cessful consummation was only due to the
address displayed by the judge at the in-
stant the hand of the assassin was raised.
About 10 o'clock he was sitting in his sit-
ting room busy with law books, when a vic-
ing ring at the door bell startled him. He
arose, and walking out into the hall, opened
the side door. As he did so the light from
the sitting room was thrown out into the
yard, and the judge noticed what he took to
be a colored man standing on the second of
the three steps leading to the door.
"Judge Fitzgerald" asked an inquiring
voice.

"Well," responded his honor, eyeing his
caller closely.

The word had scarcely left his lips when
the judge noticed the caller's right hand
leave the right overcoat pocket, and also saw
that the hand was that of a white man. At
the same instant he saw the shining muzzle
of a revolver, and, as he did, he stepped
quickly to one side just as the loud report of
a revolver was heard.

How the judge ever shut the door and
sluggered back into the sitting room he can
not tell. At first he thought he was shot,
but after collecting himself found that the
ball had passed through his coat just to the
left of his abdomen.

At the same time he heard the retreating
footsteps of the would-be assassin as he was
making his way over the icy sidewalk to the
street.

As soon as possible the judge telephoned to
police headquarters, asking the services of
Detectives Crawford and Schmuck. He also
called Oliver street station, and asked that
officers be sent at once to the house. Word
reached Detective Schmuck, and he was
the first to arrive at the scene. The judge
gave the officer a description of the would-be
assassin, and word was immediately teleph-
oned to the different stations. Every-
thing possible was done to apprehend the
would-be murderer, but up to the present
hour he has not been apprehended.

Judge Fitzgerald is described as a man of
medium height, slight build, slim face, black-
ened with some substance and wearing a
soft hat and dark overcoat.

Ohio's Governor.
COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 2.—Governor Foraker
has publicly announced that on account of
professional business, that he will under no
circumstances be a candidate for re-election.
His declaration causes considerable interest

in political circles. An effort will be made
to have him reconsider his determination.
The most startling rumor is that he may re-
sign, to take advantage of the removal of
Judge Hoadley to New York, and go to Cin-
cinnati at once. The governor denies the re-
port that he has lost a large sum of money
through Tennessee land speculation.

A GIGANTIC CENTENNIAL.
Arrangements Made to Celebrate the Set-
tlement of the Ohio Valley.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 1.—The board of expo-
sition commissioners held a strictly business
meeting at the Mechanics' institute. If the
plans contemplated by the board are fully
executed and carried out, the centennial ex-
position to celebrate the settlement of the
Ohio valley will go down in history as one of
the most magnificent displays of the nine-
teenth century. Resolutions were read from
the chamber of commerce, board of trade
and the mechanics' institute endorsing the
action of the board in having decided to hold
the next exposition in 1888.

Mr. Champion's resolution in effect was to
request the legislature to authorize the ap-
pointment by the governor of a commission
comprised of five members, to advance
through the state the interests of the expo-
sition, and that similar action be requested in
the states of West Virginia, Kentucky, Ten-
nessee, Indiana and Illinois, the respective
governors thereof to each appoint a com-
mission of three to represent them in the
coming centennial celebration. The resolu-
tion was adopted, and Mr. Champion, Douglass
and McCann were appointed as a committee
to go to Columbus to day and meet the
Hamilton county delegation at its
regular weekly meeting to-night and urge
the proper legislation.

A committee of six was appointed to se-
cure a guarantee fund of not less than
\$500,000. "As it is contemplated," said Mr.
Alison, "that this exposition is to be five
times as large as any of its predecessors, and
as it will cover five times the space, it will
require at least five times the guarantee
fund." Messrs. Champion, Brooks, Kerfer,
Kuhn, Goodale and Snyder were named as
the committee on guarantee fund. Mr.
Champion moved that it be the sense of
the board that the exposition continue
one hundred days. The motion was
amended by Mr. Waite to appoint a com-
mittee of three to report at the next meeting
of the board when the exposition should open
and close. The amendment prevailed.

AN ANARCHIST PLOT.
Belief that a Conspiracy Has Been Formed
to Save the Anarchists.

CHICAGO, Feb. 1.—Police Captain
Schauack, in an interview admitted that he
had been for an interview investigating
what appeared to be an Anarchist plot to
save Spies and his fellow conspirators from
death on the gallows. Within a month there
has been a marked revival of interest in the
Anarchist meetings in this city, and the ef-
forts of the police to keep track of their pro-
ceedings was redoubled. As a result Capt.
Schauack came into possession of a drawing
which was recognized as the basement plan
of the jail and criminal court buildings. It
was accurate in every particular. Even the
sewers and waste pipes were located. Bas-
ement plans of the buildings on Clark street,
extending to the jail alley were also shown.
From certain of these buildings lines were
drawn which met in the center of the jail
yard.

Investigation showed that the basements
indicated were those for rent or for which
the lease could be purchased. Capt.
Schauack's inquiries led to the theory that the
lines centering in the jail yard represented
possible or projected tunnels. Negotiations
had been entered into for the lease of one
basement by prospective shoe dealers, who
stipulated for the division of the basement
by a close partition separating the front
from the back. Boxes were to be delivered
and taken from the rear entrance. A close
watch has been kept, but without result, and
hopes of capturing the conspirators have
been abandoned. Capt. Schauack believes
that the design was to clear the gallows by
blowing up the condemned Anarchists, and
with them the officers delegated to conduct
the execution. If tunnels were designed to
enable the Anarchists to escape, the lines
would not reach to the jail yard, but rather
to the jail itself.

A CANADIAN'S OPINION.
What Professor Smith Says on the Sen-
ate's Retaliatory Measure.

TORONTO, Feb. 1.—Professor Goldwin
Smith, writing on the United States senate's
retaliatory measure, says: "If any senator
really believes that Canada is hostile to her
trade rights is instigated by British hostility
to the United States, he never was more
mistaken. Great Britain's only reasonable
motive for action is the sense of honor which
binds her to protect the rights of her depen-
dency. Does it not strike Mr. Ingalls as
rather remarkable, considering how strong
and lasting race peculiarities are that of two
portions of the same race that have been
separated only for a single century, one
should be a mass of ruffianism and coward-
ice, bullying, insolent and everything else
that is such a pitch of virtue, civilization, chivalry
and urgency as to produce Mr. Ingalls? For
centuries, Mr. Ingalls says, England has
been a sort of devil among the nations. Yet
little more than a century ago the Ingalls
were Englishmen.

"Fortunately, on the shoulders of Earl-
ves, Vesk, the president and Bayard are cooler
heads than those of Ingalls and Frye. Noth-
ing is more certain than that owing to the
late extension of the suffrage in England,
the British ministry which should allow it to
be supposed that it was going into a war
with the United States for the protection of
Canadian fisheries would have pronounced
its own doom."

An Ocean Steamer Blown Up.
New York, Feb. 1.—When the Old
Dominion line steamer, Guyandotte, was off
Long Branch yesterday evening there was
an explosion of dynamite in the after cabin.
A hole fifteen feet square was the result, and
the vessel was damaged so badly as to be
compelled to return to New York. Capt.
Dale Kelly, of Guyandotte, says the hole
made by the explosion is in the deck and
side. He thinks two or three passengers
were slightly hurt, and a passenger and a
colored waiter named Jimmie were severely
injured. The captain says that just before
the steamer started on the trip a man about
thirty-five years old was seen to enter the
water closet, and afterward leave the boat
just as the gun plunk was pulled. He left
an empty sack behind, and it is believed
that it had contained dynamite.

Lived Over a Century.
SKOWHEE, AS, Me., Feb. 1.—Daniel Reel,
102 years old December 18 last, died at his
home in Madison Sunday evening. He was
born in Abington, Mass., and came to Maine
in 1817.

NEW SENATORS ELECTED.

THE GREAT DEADLOCK IN INDIANA
FINALLY BROKEN.

Representative Robinson Casts His Vote
for Turpie and Elects Him United
States Senator—John H. Reagan Elected
Senator From Texas.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 2.—The joint
convention met at noon, and when the roll
was called and Rob-
inson's name was
reached he arose in
his seat and, in a
brief speech, declared
that he had done his
duty and would
change his vote to
Turpie. The an-
nouncement was re-
ceived with the wildest
enthusiasm by
the Democrats. Cates,
Glover and Mackey then changed their votes
to Harrison, and the result of the ballot was
thus announced: Turpie 76, Harrison 74.

Judge Gardner moved that when the joint
convention adjourned it adjourned to meet
at noon to-morrow, and the speaker declared
the motion carried. The speaker then said
that no senator had been elected. Smith an-
nounced that Turpie had received a major-
ity, and he declared him elected. The Rep-
ublicans will meet to-morrow and elect
Harrison, and thus carry the case to the se-
nate of the United States.

Senator Turpie is of Scotch descent. His
early life was passed in Indiana, and when
but a small lad he requested a friend to teach
him the Latin grammar. In his study of
this ancient language he proved so apt that
Greek was soon taken up, and his friend
records that young Turpie "literally devoured
the Greek and Latin classics in his library." Soon
after he left college Mr. Turpie was elected to
the state legislature, and has ever since
been prominent among the people of his
state.

Reagan Elected Senator in Texas.
AUSTIN, Tex., Feb. 2.—The legislature as-
sembled in joint session at noon yester-
day for the purpose of resuming the
balloting for United States sena-
tor. In accordance with the determina-
tion reached the previous night at a
secret session of the supporters of Ex-
Governor John Reagan, his name was
withdrawn from the contest. As
soon as the two houses assembled the
twenty-fifth ballot was ordered and
a good deal of excitement. It resulted
as follows: Reagan, 49; Mackey, 49; Alexan-
der, W. Terrell, 39; Ex-Governor O. M. Rob-
erts, 2.

The twenty-sixth, twenty-seventh and
twenty-eighth ballots for senator resulted in
no material change. When the twenty-ninth
ballot was ordered Senators Douglas and
Abercrombie announced that they would vote
for Reagan after having voted all along for
Mackey. It was expected that this would
produce a stampee for Reagan, but the bal-
lot stood as follows: Reagan, 52; Mackey, 47;
Terrell, 5; Roberts, 3. On the thirty-first
ballot Reagan lacked but three votes of an
election, whereupon several changes were
made amidst great excitement. The final
ballot stood: Reagan, 70; Mackey, 50;
centering 6. Subsequently Reagan's election
was made unanimous.

John H. Reagan, of Texas, is the chairman
of the committee on commerce. Interstate
commerce is his hobby, and to this question
he has devoted a dozen years of his life.
Reagan was from Tennessee originally. At
the age of twenty-one he emigrated into the
republic of Texas. Six years later the re-
public was annexed, and Reagan went to the
state house of representatives, and has been
an old war horse ever since. He followed
his state into the confederacy, being post-
master general of their provisional govern-
ment, which office he continued after their
permanent organization was formed.

THE WEDDING TAKES PLACE.
August Spies Married By Proxy to Nina
Van Zandt.

CHICAGO, Feb. 2.—The Tel. gram, the
labor organ of the city, states that August
Spies was married by proxy to Nina Van
Zandt last Saturday night in the office of
Justice Engelhardt in the town of Jefferson,
a few miles from this city. Spies was repre-
sented by his brother Henry W. Spies. Jus-
tice Engelhardt had given the parties inter-
ested an opinion to the effect that a marriage
by proxy would be binding in law, if the
proxy was made in legal form.

He was commissioned to draw up a form
of proxy which was taken to August Spies
in jail, and he signed it in the presence of
four witnesses. By the document he gave
full authority to his brother Henry to rep-
resent him at the marriage ceremony. It is
stated that Miss Van Zandt's parents were
present at the marriage by proxy. Miss
Van Zandt's object in having this question-
able ceremony performed, it is stated, is to
be able as the wife of Spies to visit him in
the county jail.

Justice Engelhardt, in an interview last
night, confirmed the report and admitted
that he performed the ceremony. Miss
Gretchen Spies, sister of Spies, also admitted
that the statement was true.

Minister Pendleton Arrives in New York.
NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—United States Min-
ister Pendleton, who arrived to-day from
Bremen, said he was in good health, but was
too tired to have any extended talk with a
reporter. The minister will remain in New
York at his son's house for a few days and
afterwards go to Washington and thence to
his home in Ohio. Mr. Frank Pendleton de-
nies the rumor that his father was about to
resign.

Pensioners Called Out.
TORONTO, Feb. 1.—The receipt of a circular
from the British admiralty calling upon
all navy pensioners under fifty-five years of
age to hold themselves ready for active
service, causes considerable excitement
among the pensioners in Canada. Since the
Crimean war, it is said, only one such cir-
cular was issued. That was during the Russian
war scare three or four years ago.

New Lease of Life for Maxwell.
ST. LOUIS, Feb. 1.—The supreme court at
Jefferson City, Mo., has granted a stay of
execution until April 1 next to H. M. Brooks.

Woke Coming Home.

MONTEAL, Feb. 2.—J. F. Hoke, the Peo-
ria bank defaulter, will leave here to-day in
charge of Detective Hitchcock, of Peoria.

Forty-Ninth Congress.
Thirty-Fifth Day.

In the senate, Mr. Cullom announced that
he would offer resolutions with reference to
the late Senator Logan on Wednesday, Feb-
ruary 9. Mr. Edmunds' postal telegraph bill
was reported and placed on the calendar. A
resolution was adopted directing an inquiry
by the finance committee into the subject of
receiving fractional silver into standard sil-
ver dollars. The bill for the relief of dis-
abled veterans was taken up and passed with-
out division. The agricultural experiment
station bill was then passed. At 5 p. m. the
senate adjourned.

In the house the river and harbor bill was
passed—151 to 94. The senate bill was re-
ported, preventing the importation of adul-
terated articles of food. A joint resolution
was reported providing for the election of
senators by the people of states. The dis-
trict traction railway bill was taken up and
discussed. There was filibustering to pre-
vent a vote, and a recess was taken to carry
the legislative day over. A night session
was held for the consideration of pension
bills.

Thirty-Sixth Day.
In the senate a number of petitions were
presented for the reduction or repeal of in-
ternal revenue taxes. The credentials of

GEN. GRANT IN SOCIETY.

Mrs. Grant's Tact and Influence at the White House—A Wife's Instinct.

Gen. Grant always desired to conform to the requirements of whatever place he was called upon to fill, and was quite willing to perform his social duties. I accompanied Mrs. Grant when she made her first visit to the White House, over which she was afterward to preside, and Gen. Grant was greatly pleased to have the visit paid. It was an afternoon reception of Mrs. Lincoln's, and Lincoln himself was present. The president had never met Mrs. Grant before, and at first did not catch her name, and was allowing her to pass with the customary bow that every one receives, but I repeated, "Mrs. Gen. Grant, Mr. President," and the tall, ungainly man looked down upon his visitor with infinite kindness beaming from his ugly, historic face; then placed both his hands on Mrs. Grant's and welcomed her more than warmly. He asked about the general, and himself presented her to Mrs. Lincoln. The mistress of the White House was also gracious; she invited Mrs. Grant to visit the conservatories and desired me to show them to the lady who was destined herself to dispense the courtesies of the nation in the same executive chamber.

On our way out several great political women seemed inclined to patronize the western general's wife; not, of course, offensively, but still they acted as they would hardly have behaved among or toward themselves. But Mrs. Grant at once detected the assumption of superiority in their courtesies, and asserted herself delicately and skillfully. When they wanted to introduce her ladies' friends in the lobby of the White House she regretted that her carriage was waiting, but would be happy to receive the ladies at her hotel; and when they offered seats in their boxes at the play, evidently in order to be seen with the wife of the general of the armies, she politely indicated that a box had already been secured for her, and for this she afterward selected her own company.

Her influence, of course, affected her great husband. He had constantly the suggestions of a woman who understood other women, and who knew instinctively what would be said of him and to him, as well as what she wanted him to say and do in return. Naturally she was anxious about the appearance he made in what is called "society." He had been ushered all at once into the most distinguished and exacting circles; he would be watched and criticised as well as welcomed and admired; and with a feminine insight she comprehended both the petty craft and the important ambitions that underlie many of the ceremonies of official life at Washington as well as in aristocratic capitals. When Grant was overworked or willing to let himself be passed by, there was always the mentor to caution and urge and stimulate and advise; and sometimes the mentor was needed.

—Gen. Adam Badeau's Letter in Courier-Journal.

Smuggling on the Swiss-Italian Frontier.

The ingenuity of smugglers has never perhaps been more strikingly illustrated than it was a few days ago on the Swiss-Italian frontier. An innocent-looking wagoner, with a wagon load of cheese, arrived at the Italian custom house at Chiasso. He had come from Lugano, and his destination was a small Italian village called Marignan. The cheese weighed three tons, and the wagoner, who was "childlike and bland," whistled blithely as he displayed his papers, which certified that he was employed by the firm of — to convey the cheese, which formed part only of a large order, to its purchasers at Marignan. The papers were examined and found in regie, and before resuming his journey the wagoner stepped into a neighboring cafe with one of the douaniers, for the day was hot, and a cigarette and a glass of wine could not fail to be acceptable.

But the delay for refreshments was destined to prove fatal to the wagoner's hopes, for during his absence another douanier wistfully gazed on the tempting load of cheese, and thinking that a slice from such a quantity would never be missed and at the same time would, in conjunction with a morsel of garlic and a piece of black bread, afford him a delectable supper, he whipped out a knife and selecting a prime-looking cheese, he proceeded to cut into it, or rather he did not cut into it, for either his knife was blunt or the cheese was uncomparably hard. This peculiarity induced him to consult with a colleague, and together they proceeded to make something more than a cursory examination of these remarkable cheeses. Lo and behold! They proved to be not cheeses at all, but solid, compact rolls of tobacco artfully done up in cement; this again was covered with canvas, and the little wagoner was transferred from the comforts of the cafe to the hardships of a jail. It is said that both the consignor and consignee will be called to account, and that the five likely to be inflicted will not fall short of £1,000.—Geneva Cor. London News.

An Interesting Law Point.

An appeal, in a rather peculiar case, has just gone before the supreme court of Arkansas. John Bogworth, of Washington, came to Little Rock some time ago and entered into business. Recently he went back to his native village, having replaced his slouch hat for a rather high-crowned derby. When the companions of his youth saw him wearing the hat they provided themselves with bean shooters and began to shoot holes through it. Finally, one buckshot, ranging a trifle too low, plowed a furrow across the top of John's head. Bogworth had the fellow arraigned before a justice of the peace.

"Is this the hat you wore?" the justice asked.

"Yes, sir."

"And the buckshot that made this hole is the one that plowed you, eh?"

"Yes, your honor."

The justice, after a few moments' reflection, said:

"It is the opinion of this court that the plaintiff in this case laid himself liable, and that if he had not pulled his hat down so far the buckshot would have simply gone through the hat without hitting him."

An appeal to the circuit court resulted in a confirmation of the decision of the court below, and then an appeal to the supreme court was taken. The final result is awaited with much interest.—Arkansas Traveler.

Jewels for Japan's Empress.

Berlin jewelers have just completed a diamond and emerald necklace worth several hundred thousand marks for the empress of Japan. Japanese ladies have hitherto worn diamonds, but the empress is sanctioning the introduction of the European dress has availed herself of the opportunity to countenance the use of jewels.—Boston Transcript.

Treating the Youthful Mind.

Sunday School Superintendent (who has just been endeavoring to impress upon the minds of the scholars the lesson of the long life of the prophet Elijah, and the punishment of the irreverent children by bears)—Now can any one tell me why the bears ate the children?

See Small Voice (after a long pause)—Cause they thought 'Liljah was too old.—Harper's Bazar.

AGRICULTURAL

It is said that the application of carbon oil will destroy lice on cattle.

Over one thousand Percheron horses were brought to this country in 1886.

Rye fields may be advantageously pastured when the ground is frozen. If the ground is soft the animal's foot will do more harm than its mouth.

Michigan apple growers fight the codling moth successfully by dosing them with paris green at the rate of three ounces to forty gallons of water.

Professor Sanborn, of the Missouri agricultural college, is said to prefer Fultz to any other of the one hundred and fifty kinds of wheat with which he has experimented.

The removal of scattering trees is best accomplished by digging them out by the roots. This does not require half the work to get rid of the green stump afterwards, and the field is thus cleared at once, greatly facilitating all work on them.

It sometimes happens that a farmer wishes to cut off a rivet or bolt, and has no cold chisel. In such a case, if two old scythe points are struck across each other, so as to make a rough or notched edge, he soon has two saws that will cut off small irons quickly and neatly.

The more open and porous the soil, the more freely air can penetrate it and reach manure buried in it, the sooner will the latter decompose and become available. Hence, quicker results may be expected from using unfermented manure on light, sandy loam than on clay lands.

Ordinary building paper is cheap and of great value to keep cold out of all farm buildings. It may be nailed on, with lath covering the seams, pressing them close to the wall. The paper may also be utilized for covering a screen door, making it serve the purpose of a double door to exclude cold.

In view of the increasing demand for willow, for use in the manufacture of furniture and various other articles, many of our farmers might grow it on wet swampy places on their farms to advantage. Where it is grown, as a regular business, it is said to yield a profit of from sixty to seventy dollars per acre.

The U. S. Economist says the day is not far distant when we shall raise wool as we do wheat, and become exporters of it. Our present crop is over three hundred million pounds; we have grown three hundred and thirty-eight millions. Before 1900 we shall probably grow six hundred millions, and by 1950, one billion.

A Kansas farmer saw a flock of quail running along between the rows of corn, which was just sprouting. Conceiving the idea that they were pulling the seed up, he killed one and found in its crop "one entwined, twenty striped bugs, and over a hundred chinch bugs." He thereupon concluded that he had made a mistake.

Horses often get suddenly lame, and the master knows not whether to use the animal or let it rest. In such cases the following is a safe rule: If after driving a short time the horse appears better, then keep on driving; if it should increase in lameness, give it rest. For lameness in the shoulder rest is almost absolutely necessary, and if continued will often alone cure it. This lameness often results from the bursting of a blood vessel, caused by jerking or hard pulling, or from a pain caused by slipping. If when the first symptoms of this lameness appear the shoulder is bathed with cold water morning and evening for some days, this alone will cure it.

It is claimed by scientific men and practical veterinarians that horses should not be watered just after eating their regular meal of grain. When a horse or man has eaten a full meal there is a flow of blood in the workings of the stomach to aid in digestion. This makes a desire for a cool drink, which is often noticed in a horse, and is felt by individuals. In the case of horses, they have small stomachs in proportion to their size, and if a full of water is given when the stomach is filled with hay and grain, the food is forced into the smaller intestines, and rapidly through them into the larger intestines. In this position the digestion of food is impossible, and will cause what is termed scours. How often have teamsters and travelers found their horses, three or four hours after eating and drinking, with scours too bad to continue on their journey until rest and time restored them from the natural results of indigestion. If a horse is watered just before eating, and is given a large quantity, his stomach being empty, it lowers the temperature of the stomach beyond that at which digestion will proceed. In this case some time will elapse before digestion will commence, in which case there is danger that fermentation will commence, evolving gas, which causes colics and scours. In all these matters every man or boy should be educated how to feed and water a horse, and to comprehend the reasons for withholding food or water at certain times. The best horsemen do not water a horse for an hour and a half to two hours after eating. The old saying is that a horse has more sense than a man.

as he will not drink too much. This is one of the greatest mistakes made in the care of the horse. He will drink too much when heated and the stomach is empty. He will also drink too much when the first heat caused by digestion commences.—Rural World.

WOOL.

The Superiority of Ohio Wool and the Profitableness of Raising It.

It is a fact borne out by State reports that Stark, as a wool growing county, does not take a very high rank. This is to it, or because the county is not adapted to it, or because it is not a profitable branch of business on the farm to manage—in fact, a good reason is hard to find. A wool dealer furnishes the following, from which the Stark county agriculturists may extract some information:

The finest, the highest bred, and the best working wools in the world are those grown among the hills of the eastern counties of Ohio, western Pennsylvania and West Virginia. Best working, because the fibre has been well nourished, well grown, is compact, firm and strong. Foreign wools of similar grade are less strong, less compact in texture, less thrifty growing, inclining to be soft, mushy, wears and wastes in carding and combing, breaks in spinning, and instead of coming out of the various processes of manufacturing with a high lustre, soft and fine, like the former, it has the opposite tendency. The best combing wools in the world are probably those grown in the blue grass regions of Kentucky, the sheep being mainly descendants of importations from Canada. The fleeces are deep grown, bright and healthy, the staple equally strong from end to end, and free from cotts. Canada wools of similar grade are harsher and coarser, with a tendency to cotts, and are less desirable in most respects. This comes of a colder climate, requiring the sheep to be housed and grain fed, while in Kentucky they have the range of winter pastures, with very little, if any, other feed, which, with the pure open air, good digestion, health and vigor is a natural consequence.

In our own State, west of the counties above alluded to the tendency of the growth of fine wool seems to be in the direction of a bright and light character, with a sound staple generally, but not quite so desirable, because not so fine nor high bred; yet a small percentage of the choicest delaine can be selected from some of the clips, giving a hint as to what might be done by judicious breeding and feeding.

The medium wools of Ohio are unsurpassed, yet too large a percentage of these are brought to market which have been poorly grown, are dull, dry, frouzy and tender, off of run out stock, old sheep or those which have been poorly cared for.

For years medium wool with a fair percentage of staple in has been in the best demand and commanded the best current prices; and if the Ohio farmer, from his favorable situation in regard to soil and climate, would take more pains in the selection of his stock for breeding, pay better attention to feeding, etc., we might say that he could almost have a monopoly in the production of these grades of wool. Low as wool has been during the last three years, it has perhaps been the best thing produced on the farm, and it is noticeable that those who are in the business of wool growing, intelligently, are among the most thrifty and well-fixed farmers, and say nothing about going out of the business, but are doing their best to improve their flocks and the quality and condition of their clips. Such men understand that their flocks must have intelligent attention to bring the best results.

The writer knows a farmer in Holmes county whose sheep for years have commanded from ten to fourteen dollars per head, when he had any to sell, and his wool always brings the best current price, for his fleeces are bright and healthy, well washed, and honorably put up, so that a buyer can make an offer with confidence.

MOBILE'S WATER SUPPLY.

What S. R. Bullock & Co. are Doing in the South.

The New Orleans *Picayune*, for which this paper is indebted to Mr. E. J. Miller, in an article upon Mobile, contains the following:

Mobile is now laying the foundation for a healthy future by constructing new and perfect water works. The old works now in use were constructed in 1840, and are wholly inadequate to the present necessities of the city. Water is now obtained from Three-Mile Creek at a point five and one-half miles from the town, with an elevation above the river level of only 15.5 feet. The main from the fountain head to the reservoir, a distance of 16,140 feet, is only of 8-inch diameter, the main from the reservoir to the intersection of Dauphin and Dearborn streets is only of 10-inch diameter. The chief of the department in his annual report states that only 37 out of 152 fire hydrants will afford a supply for one steam fire engine. A public test of the fire hydrants made last summer by the police commissioners demonstrated the fact that the best engine in the department could only throw water 60 feet from them, and only for a few minutes at that.

The Bienville Water Supply company obtained a charter from the State some years ago, but did not have the capital necessary to construct the works, and could not find capitalists who were willing to undertake it. They had to let the charter lapse, but finding that capital was gaining confidence and coming southward, they had the charter revived two years ago, and in April last made the necessary arrangements to construct a first-class "high service" system. The contract was undertaken by Messrs. Samuel R. Bullock & Co., of New York, at a cost of \$500,000. The new company have now 175 men at work constructing the dam and excavating the reservoirs. The water will be obtained from Clear Creek, a beautiful and pure stream, at a point 100 miles from the city.

"A continual dripping on a very rainy day and a contentious woman are alike." No wonder, poor souls, they are slaves to headache. One twenty-five cent drop for a bottle of Salvation Oil will restore harmony in the household.

Out and About.

Salem is greatly tickled because she is going to have the free delivery system.

Judge Ambler, of Salem, has been admitted to practice before the United States Supreme Court.

An average of twenty-five pieces of property daily changes hands in Findlay. Natural gas causes it.

Good's Calendar-Almanac, which may be had by sending six cents to Lowell, Mass., is one of the few really pretty diaries out.

Norwalk now claims with confidence that it is the best lighted town in the State. This is the proper caper for every village when first illuminated by electricity.

Manager Schaefer, of Canton, and a ten-cent tragedian named Bandman fell out last week because Schaefer forcibly ejected Bandman for applying his own company too vigorously.

The editor of the *Springfield Republican* was perhaps, the first journalist in America. He was so because he brought to his work, not merely rare qualities of mind, but an exclusiveness of devotion which is seldom found in his calling.—*Churchman*, N. Y.

The "Art Amateur" for February has for its most striking feature an admirable double-page crayon drawing—"The Man at the Wheel,"—by E. Renout. Scarcely less noticeable is the exceedingly fine charcoal head of Alfred Tenyson, by Jacques Reich, from the drawing in the Salon-nudi exhibition. A prize of one hundred dollars for the best design for a new cover for the "Art Amateur" is offered by the publisher, Montague Marks, 13 Union Square, New York.

Pleasant and profitable employment surely awaits a wide-awake salesman who will supply the demand, in this vicinity, for the New Revised Map of the United States and Canada and the renowned Map Publishers, Rand, McNally & Co., 148-154 Monroe Street, Chicago. A Railroad and County map of the United States and Canada, with the greater portion of the Republic of Mexico; a fine representation of Bartholdi's "Liberty Enlightening the World," and the divisions of "Standard Railway Time," are shown on the face of the map. On the pictorial side are separate colored maps of the World, Europe, Asia, North America, South America and Mexico. Also select Engravings, Diagrams and Statistical Tables.

A Chance for Health.

Is afforded those fast sinking into a condition of hopeless debility. The means are at hand. In the form of a genial medicinal cordial, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters embodies the combined qualities of a blood purifier and a tonic, and an alterative. While it promotes digestion and assimilation, and stimulates the life current and strengthening the nervous system. As the blood grows richer and purer by its use, they who resort to this sterling medicinal agent, acquire not only vigor, but bodily substance. A healthful change in the secretions is effected by it, and that sure and rapid physical decay, which a chronic action of the function of the digestive system, is arrested. The prime causes of disease being removed, health is speedily renovated and vigor restored.

Saved His Life.

Mr. D. L. Wilcoxson, of Horse Cave, Ky., says he was, for many years, badly afflicted with Pthisis, also Diabetes; the pains were almost unendurable and would sometimes almost throw him into convulsions. He tried Electric Bitters and got relief from first bottle and after taking six bottles, was entirely cured, and had gained in flesh eighteen pounds. Says he positively believes he would have died, had it not been for the relief afforded by Electric Bitters. Sold at fifty cents a bottle by J. T. Baldy.

The Empress Eugenie's health continues to fail. She is now in Italy.

Drunkenness, or Liquor Habit, can be Cured by administering Dr. Hains' Golden Specific.

It can be given in a cup of coffee or tea without the knowledge of the person taking it, effecting a speedy and permanent cure, whether the patient is a moderate drinker or an alcoholic wreck. Thousands of drunkards have been made temperate men who have taken the Golden Specific in their coffee without their knowledge, and to-day believe they quit drinking of their own free will. No harmful effects result from its administration. Cures guaranteed. Send for circular and full particulars. Address in confidence Golden Specific Co., 185 Race St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Mrs. James Brown Potter is socially established in Paris for the winter.

Don't Experiment.

You cannot afford to waste time in experimenting when your lungs are in danger. Consumption always seems at first, only a cold. Do not permit any dealer to impose upon you with some cheap imitation of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. Coughs and "colds," but be sure you get the genuine. Because he can make more profit he may tell you he has something just as good, or just the same. Don't be deceived, but insist upon getting Dr. King's New Discovery, which is guaranteed to give relief in all throat, lung, and chest affections. Trial bottles free at Z. T. Baldy's Drug Store.

The Conte de Paris and the Duc d'Anjou will pay a visit shortly to the Pope of Rome.

Rheumatism & Neuralgia Cured in 2 Days.

The Indiana Chemical Co. have discovered a compound which cures with truly marvellous rapidity in the cure of rheumatism and neuralgia. We guarantee it to cure any and every case of acute inflammatory rheumatism and neuralgia in 2 days, and to give immediate relief in chronic cases and effect a speedy cure. We take this means of giving our discovery to the public instead of putting it out as a patent medicine, it being much less expensive. We will gladly refund money if the cure is not given.

THE INDIANA CHEMICAL CO.,

225 N. W. Crawfordville, Ind.

W. J. Scanlan announces a standing offer of \$5,000 for a play as good as "Shane ne-Lawn."

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Glands, Salt Rheum, Pains, Sore Throat, Chapped Hands, Chloasma, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Z. T. Baldy.

A Ladies' Unfortunate Experience.

Was that of our acquaintance who suffered from scrofula, a yellow complexion and distress of the stomach, for years before using Dr. Harter's Iron Tonic, which finally cured her.

The mind and body suffer from those who are afflicted with scrofula, an incurable disease. The distress of the body is equalled or surpassed by the distress and tortures of the mind, the making of victims suffer double anguish. The relief which is given by Harter's Sarsaparilla has cured thousands to be thankful for this great medicine. It dispels the causes of scrofula, and tones up the digestive organs. Try Harter's Sarsaparilla.

Scribner's Magazine.

The February number of this new magazine contains much interesting matter, as will be seen by the following table of contents:

"Julius Caesar as Pontifex Maximus." Frontispiece from the bust in the Museo Chiaramonti, in the Vatican, engraved by W. B. Closson, after a photograph from the original.

"The Likenesses of Julius Caesar."

With illustrations from the author's collection. John C. Ropes.

"The Residual Legatee: or the Posthumous Jest of the late John Austin. Part First—The Will. J. S. of Dale.

"Half a Curse." A Story. Octave Thonet.

"Ivory and Gold." Poem. Charles Henry Kenders.

"Reminiscences of the Siege and Commune of Paris." Second Paper.

With illustrations from portraits and documents in Mr. Washburne's possession. E. B. Washburne, ex-minister to France.

"Seth's Brother's Wife." Chapters VI.-IX. Harold Frederic.

"The Last Furrow." Charles Edwin Markham.

"Glimpses at the Diaries of Gouverneur Morris." A. nie Cary Morris.

"The Story of a New York House."

Illustrated by A. B. Frost, F. Hopkinson Smith and G. W. Edwards. H. C. Bunner.

"Our Naval Policy." A Lesson from 1861. James Russell Foley.

U. S. Navy.

"The Duchesses of Baskington." A Story. Duncan Campbell Scott.

"After Death." Poem. Louise Chandler Moulton.

"M. Coquelin." Brander Matthews.

"Russian Novels." Thomas Sergeant Perry.

25 cents a number; \$3 a year.

Charles Scribner's Sons publishers, 743 and 745, Broadway, New York.

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The Great Through Line via

The C. A. & C. RAILWAY

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Railroads for all Points

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The only line running the celebrated

Pullman Palace Sleeping and Drawing

Room Cars between Cleveland,

Akron, Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis and St. Louis.

Passengers holding first-class tickets via this line are entitled to seats in the New and

Elegant Pullman Reclining Chair Cars at a nominal charge, leaving Columbus on the P. C. Express at 7:30 p. m. daily, arriving at Indianapolis at 10:30 p. m., St. Louis at 11:30 p. m., and Kansas City at 12:30 p. m.

No line running through the States of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois can offer such superior facilities or have so prompt a resort to its patrons. Rates as low as the lowest.

THE SCHEDULE.

Central or 9th Meridian Time.

In effect Nov. 11, 1886.

GOING NORTH.

No. 1. No. 2. No. 3. No. 4.

STATIONS.

Fast Mail. Night Express. Fast Mail. Night Express.

Cleveland..... 7:30 a. m. 7:30 a. m. 7:30 a. m. 7:30 a. m.

St. Louis..... 10:30 a. m. 10:30 a. m. 10:30 a. m. 10:30 a. m.

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I am not a detective by profession; indeed, I should not care to be one. I am simply a reporter for one of the New York daily papers. But, either by sheer chance or because of some special mental gifts, I have been enabled several times to unearth the bottom facts in criminal cases which had sorely puzzled the members of the detective force. So that now, whenever a particularly interesting murder, robbery or disappearance takes place, it seems to have become a matter of course in the office that I should be the one detailed to write it up.

The west-side affair, however, came into my hands by chance, pure and simple. My wife wanted to go to the theatre. It was a warm evening in June, and I was not anxious to go; but what my wife usually takes place, and we went. After the play I would have taken the nearest route to the Brooklyn ferry and home. For some reason, but known to herself, my wife preferred to return by the one elevated railroad which happened to be the furthest from the theatre, though distant growlings of thunder warned us of approaching storm, and we had no umbrella. I love peace even better than a dry coat, so we walked across town and took a train on that road. We were the only occupants of the car. She took a seat by an open window, while I busied myself with my note book.

The storm was coming on rapidly, the thunder growling louder and nearer, and the lightning flashes sharper and more frequent, but I paid little heed to them, until at last, as the train slowed down, while rounding a curve, a vivid, blinding flash filled the car, the lamp light, and I distinctly heard a shriek, drowned, however, quickly by a crash of thunder. My wife grasped my arm, and her eyes staring.

"What has happened?" she cried, "did you see that?"

"Yes, it was a sharp one," I replied. "Don't mean the lightning, John. A woman is being murdered. I saw her by the flash, and hanging from a window close to the track, and a man is pushing her off. I don't know how he struck."

"Oh, no!" she said. "You couldn't have seen all that. Some one must be frightened by the lightning, and screamed that sort of thing." I told her I did see it. She had held of the window sill, and the train stood in the window, and she was trying to wrench her hand free. I saw his face plainly. He had a smooth face, and his head was bald—perfectly bald. I couldn't be mistaken."

She was much agitated, and would have jumped out of the next station, and go back to the hotel, but it was raining hard, and, feeling sure that her eyes had deceived her, I finally refused to leave her to make her way home alone at such a time.

Still, a poor man cannot well neglect the needs of a family, and when I had seen her safely home, I hurried back to New York, and to the police station nearest the place, where, a minute before, a young woman had been carried there, unconscious and apparently injured by falling from the window of a lodging house a few blocks away, and she had died within a few minutes. Nothing was known of her but that she had lived a woman in the house about a week, and that she had been paid for her services. The landlady had spoken of her as a "girl," a person who kept much by herself, and received no callers; and, as her room door had been found locked inside, it was supposed that she had lost her balance and fallen from the window while trying to close the shutters during the storm. I saw the body. It was that of a medium-sized woman, 25 or 30 years of age, with features of an ordinary American type. Her right breast had been torn by a sharp knife, and her back had been cut by a blow from a heavy object. She had been found lying on the ground, and her head had been broken by a blow from a heavy object. She had been found lying on the ground, and her head had been broken by a blow from a heavy object.

I followed him, kept him in sight until he turned into the Flaxman steamship office, and later learned that he had taken passage by the boat sailing next day, under the name of Robinson. It was the same one by which he was known in the house, and there was really nothing especially suspicious in the fact that a man of whose business I know nothing came uninvited a trip to Cuba, still I didn't like it.

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"My dear John," said my friend slowly, "I think you have done it this time. I fancy you will have something to scribble about before many hours. Now tell me where I can see your dark-complexioned, bushy-whiskered, black-haired friend? I may not know him, but I should like to gaze upon him." And he calmly pocketed the sleeve button.

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"Be patient," he said, calmly, "I've no time to waste now," and strode rapidly along. Once in my room, he locked the door and threw the window open.

"Now watch here," he said, "and when you see our man coming, warn me at once." With that he proceeded in the most matter of fact way to pick the lock of the door opening into the next room, took off his shoes and slipped noiselessly in.

It was still daylight, and I stuck closely to my post at the window. A quarter of an hour, twenty minutes, went by. Then my neighbor's familiar form turned the corner. At almost the same moment Rice rejoined me and unlocked the door.

"Is he in sight?" he whispered.

"Yes, coming in."

He patted my back cheerfully and grinned.

"It's all right," he whispered again, "but keep quiet and give me your intelligence," and no sooner had Robinson entered his room than my friend was gone. When he reappeared later it was in company with a heavily built man, whom I recognized as one of the ward detectives, and with a man, who, he at once knocked at the next door. The key turned and it was opened cautiously by a few inches, when both men suddenly threw themselves against it and pushed into the room.

"Good evening, Dr. Raymond," I heard Rice say. "Stry must trouble you to come with us."

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door between the rooms, I stepped carelessly along and glanced over it. It was locked and the key hole empty. There was a bolt as well as the ordinary lock, but it was not shot, and the part which would have fitted into the socket was dark with rust, while the whole door, including the rest of the bolt and the socket, had evidently been lately painted. Then by a little judicious questioning I ascertained that the landlady always kept possession of the key and that she had not used it for months past, and that the painting had not been done a week before. So, within a week, that door had been unbolted by the dead girl, or, at least, by some one in her room.

It was not much of a clue to form a theory upon—still it was something, and I felt encouraged. Search as I would, however, through the room, I could discover nothing else to add me, until I picked up, mechanically, a pair of well-worn kid shoes which stood beside the bureau, and shook them out over my hand.

To my surprise, from one of them dropped a gold sleeve button. I closed my hand upon it instantly, and dropped it into a side pocket without attracting the woman's notice, and then, throwing the shoes down, "well," I said, "I must not keep you any longer; I can write my report now," and thinking for the trouble she had taken, left the house, passing on the front steps a small swarthy man, with bushy black hair and beard, who was coming up. He eyed me rather sharply, but I paid little heed at the time. I was thinking of my find, and once in the street, I examined it. I could not at once determine whether it had belonged to a man or a woman, but it was evidently not such an ornament as would have been worn by a person in the circumstances of the dead woman. It was a solid gold horseshoe of moderate size, but very heavy, set with a handsome diamond, a sapphire and a ruby—a showy and costly thing, such as I had never seen before. The shank was badly bent, as if it had been violently wrenched from the cuff.

How had it found its way into that shoe, and where was its mate now? Certainly the case was growing interesting, but I began to feel the need of help with it. Now, I have an old friend who happens to be a clever detective employed by one of the private offices, and him I decided to consult. I found, however, that he had been sent out of town a month or so before, and had written that he would not return for a day or two yet. There was nothing for it then but to rely upon my own wits for the present, calling in the aid of the police, perhaps, as a last resort.

My wife is accustomed to sudden flights upon my part, so I merely sent a boy for my valises, with a short message; held a brief interview with the landlady of the lodging house, and in the evening found myself the occupant of the little bedroom which I had visited that morning. Two days passed. A coroner's jury had sat upon the body of the dead Miss Smith and had brought in a verdict of accidental death, and she had been buried by the county. I had managed to obtain a sight of all the lodgers in the house and learn something of their occupations and habits, and as yet had found no good reason to suspect any one of them of knowing anything of the affair. My next-door neighbor proved to be the dark bearded man whom I have mentioned. It was through his room I had convinced myself that the murderer, if there had been a murder, must have escaped, and upon him I kept as close a watch as could be done without exciting his suspicions. He confined himself, however, closely to his room, only leaving the house to take his meals at a little restaurant near by, until the afternoon of the second day, when he went out so quietly that I had not been at the window and seen him cross the street. I should not have known it.

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NAVARRE.

Frank Linn is home from Canton. Ed. Bach, of Justin, circulated among Navarres Saturday.

Miss Hermena Miller has returned to her home in Bolivar, after a week's visit here.

E. B. Zintmaster is our new assistant postmaster. Miss Pet Kline resigned a week ago.

Prof. S. Weiner, of Cleveland, visited friends here and at Beach City during the past week.

Rev. J. J. Gruber, of the Reformed church, closed a series of meetings here on last Sunday night.

About seventy five people from Navarre attended the McCullin opera at Massillon Saturday evening.

Miss Eva Stambaugh, of Beach City, visited Navarre friends during the latter part of the past week.

If the street crossings which are rotting away were to be replaced with stone it would be economy in the long run.

Frank Pocock, of Norwalk, visited his parents in this place last Sunday. His father has been on the sick list for some time.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Lucas, after a brief stay in our midst, went to Canton, where George has accepted a position as freight agent.

A large portrait of Prof. Weiner, who resigned his place here as superintendent last fall, after acting in that capacity for six or seven years, now graces the walls of the high school department.

"Man from the Sabline to the R. R.," the lecture delivered by Rev. H. J. Becker, in the U. B. Church on Thursday evening, was well attended, and all who were present say they would go again if the fee was twice as large.

Dunghans entered the residence of J. H. Grinnell, agent of the C. & W. station west of town, and carried off all the jewelry to be found, several pairs of fine shoes, and a few other things of more or less value.

The local body organized on Monday night in the office of the Tippecanoe Stone Company. Mr. Joseph Corns was elected president, and Mr. James H. McLain, secretary and treasurer. The following individuals and firms are the owners of the Massillon Natural Gas Company.

Massillon Bridge Company, Russell & Company, Massillon Paper Company, Corns Iron Company, Wetherald & Wells, Massillon Hollowware Glass Company and Mr. James H. McLain.

It is not the intention of the company to stop with one well, it is not found, but they will continue to drill until they are satisfied to a certainty that there is, or is not, gas under this city.

That they have reason to anticipate success is not to be doubted. Gas has been steadily flowing from the East street well for over a year, and will flame up to quite a height whenever touched off.

The propositions submitted by practical drillers may not be entirely satisfactory, but a contract will be let.

Nearly Asphyxiated.

The Hotel Concord came near being the scene of a tragedy on Sunday last. Saturday evening William Shilling of Fort Wayne, Indiana, arrived, and went to bed at 10 o'clock. At 3 o'clock, while one of the porters was passing through the hall, he heard the groans of some one in distress, and found that they came from Shilling's room. Suspecting the cause, he broke down the door and was himself overpowered. He made a rush for the window and opened it, then re-entered and turned off the gas. By this time much of the accumulation had passed off, and Shilling was dragged into fresh air. At the time he was perfectly insensible, and must soon have died had not help come when it did. Efforts were made to restore him to consciousness, and Dr. Ridenour was summoned. After considerable work he showed signs of life, and was put back to bed, where he remained all day Sunday, suffering severely.

On Monday morning he rose, entirely recovered, and after properly rewarding him those who had saved his life, left the city. He had over a thousand dollars on his person, and is a prosperous business man.

Much has been said that leads people to believe that the accident was entirely due to Shilling's inexperience and cowardice. This is not the case, however, as he is a man of a little travel and information. His own explanation is this: He retired, after turning out the gas, and then rose to close the shutters, as he had money in his possession, and before so doing relighted the gas. Being ready to return to bed, he, as he supposed, turned it off, but thinks that having done so he accidentally turned it partly on again. He claims that the same thing might have happened to any one.

James McLain got drunk on Tuesday, and gave the arresting officer trouble. He was fined three dollars, and, not having it, was sent back to jail.

Mary Brown pleaded guilty to keeping a house of ill fame on Tuesday. She was only fined twenty dollars, and she agreed to move out by February 26.

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by that body that had better have been left out, especially those concerning National District No. 135, Knights of Labor, which is composed solely of miners.

The article that appeared in last week's INDEPENDENT about the new brick industry caused real estate at Chapman to advance twenty-five per cent., for while the wind work and the general office is confined to Massillon, we are glad to know that the manual labor will be performed at Chapman. We are certainly pleased to notice that Massillon's favorite son (so far as thrift is concerned) has connected himself with this company, as it is a sure indication that the business will be pushed. We gladly welcome the new enterprise.

THE GAS COMPANIES.

What They Are, and What They Will Do.

Business men all grow enthusiastic when they discovered in last week's INDEPENDENT that there were two natural gas companies aiming for this city, neither of which, at that time, knew what the other intended to do.

The two companies are now defined and all the Massillon men have decided to join with the local manufacturers' company, which is to confine its operations to Massillon. In case gas is found no outside assistance is needed to control it, and in case of failure a number of members of the home company will join with the Pittsburg capitalists who have determined definitely to pipe gas through this section of Ohio. This Pittsburg organization it might as well be told, is supposed, but not known to be the Standard Oil Company. Thus it will be seen that one way or the other Massillon will get gas.

The name "The Massillon Natural Gas Company," has been transferred to the manufacturers' association, but is used last week in the Council proceedings, referred to the company in which the foreigners are interested.

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PENCHANT PARAGRAPHS.

A CONDENSATION OF THE TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Political Pointers and Personal Palavers.

Labor, Love and Trades' Trials—Rail Rumbles—Foreign Fancies and Fires, Casualties and Crimes—News Notes.

A \$400,000 fire in Dallas, Tex., T. L. Marshall & Co. losing \$200,000.

F. W. Spreen's tobacco factory, 15 Public Landing, Cincinnati, was damaged by fire to the extent of \$5,000. The flames spread to the Globe Iron and Roofing company. Loss \$2,000.

Pelix Lowry's large tobacco barn at Paris, Ky., burned with a loss of \$3,000.

Crownwell pier, No. 9, North river, was destroyed by fire, together with its contents.

The glass bottle factory of D. O. Cunningham & Co., at Pittsburg, was burned Sunday.

The dwellings of William Roneizer and Daniel Oberlies, at Columbus, Ind., were destroyed by fire.

A drum of diluted glycerine in the Chicago Glycerine company's works at Chicago bursting resulted in the complete destruction of the works by fire. A watchman was badly burned.

The Mackinac house, Mackinac Island, was totally destroyed by fire, with a loss of \$50,000.

The Death Roll.

Dr. E. L. Johnson, president of the United States examining surgeons for pensions, died at Jackson, O.

The Hon. Lyman J. Jackson, ex-senator and a member of the constitutional convention of 1870, is dead at New Lexington, O.

George Jackson, colored, died at Akron, O., at the age of one hundred.

Daniel Epply, prominent Philadelphia banker, is dead.

The academy of Oaxaca, Mexico, died from hydrophobia.

Judge D. J. Cary, Fairbury, O., is dead.

Dr. William C. Tait, veterinary surgeon, died at Mendenhall, O.

Hon. George L. Vreeland, a member of the Third National bank of Greenburg, Ind., died Sunday.

H. W. Hamilton, of Lee county, Ohio, clerk in the treasury department, died at Washington.

Richard G. King.

John W. Moore, of the Postal Telegraph company, has left the Bay and Coast telegraph line, belonging to the South Pacific Coast Railroad company, which runs from San Francisco to Santa Cruz. The price is not mentioned.

The Commercial club of Cincinnati, has recommended the sale of the Cincinnati Southern road.

John Tobin, victim of the Republic disaster, has begun suit against the Baltimore & Ohio road for \$50,000.

The Little Rock & Mississippi railroad has been sold to Gould for \$1,500,000.

Sarah A. Angle, Madison, Wis., was given a verdict of \$50,000 against the Chicago, Portage & Superior railroad for violation of contract.

The owner of the Miller car-coupler has begun a suit for infringement against the Pennsylvania railroad for \$300,000.

Casualties.

At Wabasha, Minn., a sleigh load of young folks was struck by a train. John Eichenberg was killed, and James Kane and William Maier will die.

Two boats under full speed on the bay at Erie, Pa., came into collision, badly wrecking both boats. George Proberth had his skull fractured.

Edward Owens, a brakeman, was killed on the Indianapolis & St. Louis road.

James McDermott, fireman, was killed in a collision on the L. & N. road, at Bozeman, and James Tucker, engineer, was fatally injured.

Samuel Peters was killed near Milldale, Ky., by the express train on the Kentucky Central.

Joseph Tillotson was burned to death at a Chidwick blacksmith, Newburg, N. Y., Monday night.

Personal.

Congressman Aiken is dying at his home at Cokesbury, S. C.

Ex-Senator Simon Cameron, of Pennsylvania, and a party of friends have started for the Bermudas.

A. H. Scribbs, late National bank examiner for New York, has been elected cashier of the National Shoe and Leather bank.

Hon. George H. Pendleton, United States minister to Germany, arrived in New York Sunday on the steamship Stadt.

Alfred M. G. Groff, of Wilkesbarre, Pa., has received intelligence that he has fallen heir to \$75,000,000 in Holland.

Hon. John Sherman has purchased 100 acres of land on the outskirts of Fmley, O., for which he pays \$20,000 cash.

Cable Sparks.

George J. Goshen, Conservative, was defeated for parliament in Liverpool by Mr. Neville, Liberal. It is regarded as a serious blow to the Tories.

Scottish members of parliament have resolved to take action in favor of Home Rule in Scotland.

The Postmaster Lloyd, official organ of Hungary, publishes a semi-official letter from Berlin, announcing that the anti-French war feeling is growing rapidly.

A dispatch to Cairo says Emin Bey, for whose relief Stanley has started, has cut through the hostile natives' lines and is pushing for the coast. Stanley will, nevertheless, complete his trip.

Labor Notes.

N. O. Nelson, prominent St. Louis manufacturer, has tried profit-sharing with his employees to advantage.

Assembly 1,384, of the Knights of Labor, Baltimore, have filed suit against Ruth & Son, for alleged violation of contract to pay the scale of wages for one year, claiming \$20,000 damages.

The boot and shoe strikers at Chicago are still out.

Seven hundred members of the Knights of Labor have been ordered out of the shoe manufactory of Batcheller & Company, at North Brookfield, Mass.

Business Troubles.

John M. Comstock, proprietor of the Occidental hotel, Indianapolis, has failed.

Pinkerton & Turner, boot and shoe men of Montreal, assigned with \$180,000 liabilities.

John Tully, boot and shoe dealer, at Wabash, Ind., has assigned, with liabilities at \$2,300.

Political Pointers.

The labor element in the Indiana legislature are becoming anxious to secure legislation in their interest, and there are indications that they will break the senatorial deadlock early the coming week.

George DeB. Klein has been nominated by the Democrats of Philadelphia for mayor.

Reagan Nominated for Senator.

AUSTIN, Tex., Feb. 2.—On the last ballot for United States senator for Reagan had 71 votes, Maxey, 59; and G. Sentered. Reagan's nomination was then made unanimous.

A KENTUCKY LYNCHING.

William Cornish is Taken From Jail and Hung to a Tree By a Mob.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 31.—A week ago William Cornish, a farmer, living near Springfield, Ky., on being rejected by Miss Lou Green, to whom he had proposed marriage, drew a pistol and shot her through the heart. Cornish escaped, but was captured on Friday last and confined in the Springfield jail. Feeling run high, and Cornish, hoping to soften the indignation, pretended insanity, and made a violent attack on the jailer in support of his case.

Saturday night about 12 o'clock a band of masked men rode into the little town, and direct to the jail. The jailer refused to surrender the keys, and the mob, seizing the blacksmith tools in a neighboring shop, broke down the doors of the jail and cell. Placing the prisoner's manacled hands on an anvil they freed him from the floor. He recognized one of his assailants as an old acquaintance, and calling him by name, said he hated to die this way. No answer was given, and no further appeal made. In silence he was mounted before one of the mob, and taken about two miles from town, and hung to a convenient tree. His body was cut down by the sheriff Sunday morning, and laid for his family.

Death of Francis S. Smith.

New York, Feb. 2.—Francis S. Smith, one of the proprietors of the New York Weekly, died yesterday morning of apoplexy. He was seventy-eight years old.

MARKET REVIEW.

Latest Quotations from Cincinnati and Elsewhere for February 2.

FLOUR—Patent, 3.00 4.00; family, 2.40 3.75.

WHEAT—No. 3 red, 1.15 1.20; No. 2, 1.10 1.15; No. 1, 1.05 1.10; No. 4, 1.00 1.05; No. 5, 95 1.00; No. 6, 90 95; No. 7, 85 90; No. 8, 80 85; No. 9, 75 80; No. 10, 70 75; No. 11, 65 70; No. 12, 60 65; No. 13, 55 60; No. 14, 50 55; No. 15, 45 50; No. 16, 40 45; No. 17, 35 40; No. 18, 30 35; No. 19, 25 30; No. 20, 20 25; No. 21, 15 20; No. 22, 10 15; No. 23, 5 10; No. 24, 0 5; No. 25, 0 5; No. 26, 0 5; No. 27, 0 5; No. 28, 0 5; No. 29, 0 5; No. 30, 0 5; No. 31, 0 5; No. 32, 0 5; No. 33, 0 5; No. 34, 0 5; No. 35, 0 5; No. 36, 0 5; No. 37, 0 5; No. 38, 0 5; No. 39, 0 5; No. 40, 0 5; No. 41, 0 5; No. 42, 0 5; No. 43, 0 5; No. 44, 0 5; No. 45, 0 5; No. 46, 0 5; No. 47, 0 5; No. 48, 0 5; No. 49, 0 5; No. 50, 0 5; No. 51, 0 5; No. 52, 0 5; No. 53, 0 5; No. 54, 0 5; No. 55, 0 5; No. 56, 0 5; No. 57, 0 5; No. 58, 0 5; No. 59, 0 5; No. 60, 0 5; No. 61, 0 5; No. 62, 0 5; No. 63, 0 5; No. 64, 0 5; No. 65, 0 5; No. 66, 0 5; No. 67, 0 5; No. 68, 0 5; No. 69, 0 5; No. 70, 0 5; No. 71, 0 5; No. 72, 0 5; No. 73, 0 5; No. 74, 0 5; No. 75, 0 5; No. 76, 0 5; No. 77, 0 5; No. 78, 0 5; No. 79, 0 5; No. 80, 0 5; No. 81, 0 5; No. 82, 0 5; No. 83, 0 5; No. 84, 0 5; No. 85, 0 5; No. 86, 0 5; No. 87, 0 5; No. 88, 0 5; No. 89, 0 5; No. 90, 0 5; No. 91, 0 5; No. 92, 0 5; No. 93, 0 5; No. 94, 0 5; No. 95, 0 5; No. 96, 0 5; No. 97, 0 5; No. 98, 0 5; No. 99, 0 5; No. 100, 0 5; No. 101, 0 5; No. 102, 0 5; No. 103, 0 5; No. 104, 0 5; No. 105, 0 5; No. 106, 0 5; No. 107, 0 5; No. 108, 0 5; No. 109, 0 5; No. 110, 0 5; No. 111, 0 5; No. 112, 0 5; No. 113, 0 5; No. 114, 0 5; No. 115, 0 5; No. 116, 0 5; No. 117, 0 5; No. 118, 0 5; No. 119, 0 5; No. 120, 0 5; No. 121, 0 5; No. 122, 0 5; No. 123, 0 5; No. 124, 0 5; No. 125, 0 5; No. 126, 0 5; No. 127, 0 5; No. 128, 0 5; No. 129, 0 5; No. 130, 0 5; No. 131, 0 5; No. 132, 0 5; No. 133, 0 5; No. 134, 0 5; No. 135, 0 5; No. 136, 0 5; No. 137, 0 5; No. 138, 0 5; No. 139, 0 5; No. 140, 0 5; No. 141, 0 5; No. 142, 0 5; No. 143, 0 5; No. 144, 0 5; No. 145, 0 5; No. 146, 0 5; No. 147, 0 5; No. 148, 0 5; No. 149, 0 5; No. 150, 0 5; No. 151, 0 5; No. 152, 0 5; No. 153, 0 5; No. 154, 0 5; No. 155, 0 5; No. 156, 0 5; No. 157, 0 5; No. 158, 0 5; No. 159, 0 5; No. 160, 0 5; No. 161, 0 5; No. 162, 0 5; No. 163, 0 5; No. 164, 0 5; No. 165, 0 5; No. 166, 0 5; No. 167, 0 5; No. 168, 0 5; No. 169, 0 5; No. 170, 0 5; No. 171, 0 5; No. 172, 0 5; No. 173, 0 5; No. 174, 0 5; No. 175, 0 5; No. 176, 0 5; No. 177, 0 5; No. 178, 0 5; No. 179, 0 5; No. 180, 0 5; No. 181, 0 5; No. 182, 0 5; No. 183, 0 5; No. 184, 0 5; No. 185, 0 5; No. 186, 0 5; No